

# 40 HADITH ON JIHAD

*With Arabic Text, Translation  
and Commentary*

*By:*  
*Maulana Abdus Samad Siyal*  
*Translated by :*  
*Maulana Mahomed Mahomedy*

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## Recommendation (1)

By Maulānā Muḥammad Zayd Ṣāhib

Khalīlah of Qārī Muḥammad Tayyib Ṣāhib *rahmatullāhi 'alayh*

I have read every letter of this book, *40 Hadith on Jihād*, written by Maulānā 'Abduṣ Ṣamad Siyāl. *Mā shā' Allāh* the selection of the Aḥādīth and their arrangement is done very well. His commentary to the Aḥādīth fulfils the needs of our time and are at the same time, in accordance with the *Sharī'ah* of Muḥammad ﷺ. The Aḥādīth too have been taken from authentic sources.

To convey 40 Aḥādīth to the *ummah* is in itself a very meritorious act. The peculiarity of the subject of jihād has increased the meritorious nature of this act even further. Apart from this collection being blessed, it has also become extremely beneficial. There was a real need for a collection of this nature in our time. Maulānā has fulfilled this in the best way. May Allāh ﷻ reward him and may this collection prove beneficial to the Muslims of the entire world. *Āmīn*.

## Recommendation (2)

By Muḥī Nizāmuddīn Shāmī

Jāmi'ah Fārūqiyah - Karachi

I have read through this book of 40 Aḥādīth. The selection of Aḥādīth concerning different aspects of jihād, their translation and the commentary to them have been done very well – all praise is due to Allāh ﷻ. I make *du'ā'* to Allāh ﷻ that He enables all Muslims to take benefit from it. *Āmīn*.

## HADĪTH NO. 1

All deeds are judged by intentions

عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ رضي الله عنه قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ **إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ وَإِنَّمَا لِامْرِئٍ مِمَّا كَوَى، فَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى دُنْيَا يُصِيبُهَا أَوْ امْرَأَةٍ يَتَزَوَّجُهَا فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ.**<sup>1</sup>

'Umar ibn al-Khattāb رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "Deeds are judged by intentions, and each person will be rewarded according to what he intended. So he who emigrated to Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ, his emigration [is considered to be] to Allāh and His Messenger. He who emigrated in order to obtain something of this world or in order to marry a woman, his emigration [is considered] to what purpose he emigrated."

Jihād and all other deeds in religion are judged under this principle. All acts of worship in Islam are incomplete and baseless if done without an intention. It is therefore necessary for the mujāhid who is fighting in the cause of Allāh ﷻ to set right his intention.

<sup>1</sup> رواه شعاري ج ١ ص ٨ رقم ١٠١، ومسلم ج ٦ ص ٢٥٠، ولفظ ٤١٠٤

## HADĪTH NO. 2

The attributes of an accepted jihād

عَنْ مُعَاذٍ رضي الله عنه قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ **الْعَزُورُ غَزَوَان، فَأَمَّا مَنْ ابْتَغَى وَجْهَ اللَّهِ وَأَطَاعَ الْإِمَامَ وَأَلْفَقَ الْكُرَيْمَةَ وَيَأْسَرَ الشَّرِيفَ وَاجْتَنَبَ الْمَفْسَادَ فَإِنَّ ثَوَمَهُ وَنَبْهَهُ أَجْرٌ مَكْلُهُ، وَأَمَّا مَنْ غَوَا فُخْرًا وَرِيَاءً وَسَمْعَةً وَعَصَى الْإِمَامَ وَأَفْسَدَ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَرْجِعْ بِالْكَفَافِ.**<sup>2</sup>

Mu'adh رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "Jihād is of two types: [the first type is a jihād that is accepted by Allāh. It entails]: He who sought the pleasure of Allāh, obeyed the amir, and spent of his valuable possessions [for the jihād]. [In addition to this] he treated his companions kindly and abstained from mischief. The sleeping and waking up of such a person are all rewarded. [The second type entails]: He who fought with the intention of pride, showing-off and to gain popularity. [In addition to this] he disobeyed the amir and spread mischief

<sup>2</sup> رواه النسائي ج ٧ ص ١٥٠ رقم ٤١٩٠، وأبو داود ج ٢ ص ٢٢٠، ولفظ ٢٠٠٧

in the land. Such a person returns from the jihād with no reward whatsoever."

(a) The word كُفَّ means reward. Another meaning is that such a person does not return with anything – neither reward nor any sin. Another explanation is that instead of returning with some reward, he returns with sins.

(b) This blessed Hadith provides a few golden principles whereby the mujāhidīn can make their jihād accepted and established in the sight of Allāh ﷻ. If a mujāhid acts on these principles, every moment of his time spent in jihād will be included as an act of worship and therefore rewarded for it. And if, Allāh forbid, these principles are not taken into consideration and he acts according to his whims and fancies even while engaged in jihād, then not only will he be deprived of all the virtues and merits of participating in the jihād, he will return with the burden of sins. He will acquire nothing but hunger, thirst, fatigue and difficulties from this participation of his. The golden principles gauged from this Hadith are:

- (i) Sincerity of intention. In other words, his jihād should be solely for the pleasure of Allāh ﷻ and no one and nothing else.
- (ii) Obedience to the amīr. Whether the order of the amīr is in accordance with one's temperament or not, obedience to him is absolutely necessary.
- (iii) Spending of one's good wealth. If he has any wealth and possessions, he should spend the best thereof. He should not be miserly in spending his wealth. If he has the funds for his own transportation and other necessities, then instead of asking others, he should

spend of these funds. The word النكبة (valuable possessions) has also been explained as "valuable life".

- (iv) Treating ones companions with kindness and noble character. It is extremely necessary for a mujāhid to pay particular attention to the reformation and rectification of his ways and mannerisms. He should be overflowing with feelings of love, affection, giving preference to others, sacrifice, unity and harmony. He should control his emotions and feelings during times of difficulty and hardship. During such critical times, he should not express feelings of anger and annoyance to his companions. He should not impose upon others nor should he hurt the feelings of others. Included in this is that he should fulfil the rights of all his fellow mujāhidīn. In fact, he should give preference to their rights over his own rights. For example, it should not happen that when there is a shortage of food, he sneaks and eats up all the food. At night, the place in the tent may be restricted and yet he stretches out and sleeps in comfort – taking the place of two people, snoring out loud and disturbing the other mujāhidīn, and other such forms of inconsideration.

Jihād is waged with two qualities: patience and generosity. In other words, when encountering the enemy, the person must be prepared to exercise patience over all difficulties and hardships. The other quality is that he must be generous to his companions.

- (v) Abstaining from mutual fighting and mischief. A mujāhid should abstain from all matters that could lead to mutual fighting and mischief. It is not becoming of a mujāhid to do something that would cause fighting, arguments and mischief among the mujāhidīn. The mujāhidīn should have the qualities of:

أَشِدَّاءُ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ، وَحَمَآءُ بَيْنَهُمْ

"they are strong against the unbelievers and soft-hearted amongst themselves." (48:29)

It is particularly important that while on the field of jihād or in the different bases, the mujāhidīn should not engage in any confrontational discussions, political and opinionated talks. If they have free time, it should be spent in the remembrance of Allāh ﷻ and in the recitation of the Qur'ān.

- (vi) Intention for jihād. Participation in the jihād should not be out of pride, showing-off or for worldly popularity.

### HADĪTH NO. 3

Is there any deed equal to Jihād?

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ؓ قَالَ قِيلَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا يُعْدَلُ الْجِهَادُ؟ قَالَ الْكُفُّ لَا تَسْتَطِيعُونَهُ فَرَدُّوا عَلَيْهِ مَرَّتَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثًا كُلُّ ذَلِكَ يَقُولُ لَا تَسْتَطِيعُونَهُ فَقَالَ فِي الثَّالِثَةِ مَثَلُ الْمُجَاهِدِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ مَثَلُ الصَّائِمِ الْقَائِمِ الَّذِي لَا يَفْتُرُ مِنْ صَلَوةٍ وَلَا صِيَامٍ حَتَّى يَرْجِعَ الْمُجَاهِدُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.<sup>3</sup>

Abū Hurayrah ؓ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ was asked: "O Messenger of Allāh! Is there any deed that is equal to jihād?" He replied: "You will not be able to do it." They posed the same question to him two or three times and each time he replied: "You will not be able to do it." On being asked this question the third time, he replied: "The similitude of a mujāhid in the cause of Allāh is like that person who fasts all the time and remains standing in ṣalāh all the time – he does not stop from this fasting and ṣalāh for even a moment till the mujāhid returns from his jihād."

<sup>3</sup> رواه البخاري ج ٦ ص ٤ رقم ٢٧٨٠، ومثله في مسلم ج ٧ ص ٢٨ رقم ٤٤٤١.

We learn from this *Hadīth* that the act of a *mujāhid* in the cause of Allāh ﷻ is a very meritorious act. Allāh ﷻ says in the *Qur'ān*:

لَا يَسْتَوِي الْقَاعِدُونَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ غَيْرَ أُولِي الضَّرَرِ وَالْمُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِأَمْوَالِهِمْ وَأَنْفُسِهِمْ ۖ فَعَلَّ اللَّهُ لَهُمُ الْمُجَاهِدِينَ بِأَمْوَالِهِمْ وَأَنْفُسِهِمْ عَلَى الْقَعْدِ خَيْرٌ مِمَّا يَكْتَسِبُونَ ۚ وَلِلَّهِ الْآخِرُ ۖ وَفَضَّلَ اللَّهُ الْمُجَاهِدِينَ عَلَى الْقَعْدِ كَثْرًا عَظِيمًا

"Not equal are the Muslims who sit back without having any excuse and those Muslims who fight in the path of Allāh with their wealth and their lives. Allāh raised the status of those who fight with their wealth and lives over those who sit back. And to all Allāh has promised good. And Allāh increased those who fight over those who sit back in a mighty reward." (4/95)

There are many other Traditions on this theme wherein Rasūlullāh ﷺ said that there is no deed that is equal to *jihād*. The deed of the *mujāhid* has been compared to that person who fasts and offers *ṣalāh* continuously. Is there any such person who fasts continuously and engages in optional *ṣalāh* continuously? Who neither stops nor pauses his fasts and *ṣalāh* as long as the *mujāhid* does not return? It is for this reason that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said that what will you do by asking about a deed that is equivalent to *jihād*? You cannot even do anything like it.

This *Hadīth* also gives glad tidings of numerous rewards for the *mujāhid*in.

## HADĪTH NO. 4

One is rewarded only for what one intended in the *Jihād*

عَنْ عُبَادَةَ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ ۖ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَنْ غَزَا لِي سَبِيلَ اللَّهِ وَلَمْ يَنْوَ إِلَّا عَقَالًا فَلَهُ مَا نَوَى.<sup>4</sup>

'*Uḡādah ibn as-Sāmith* ۖ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "The person who waged *jihād* in the cause of Allāh with the intention of acquiring just one rope shall only receive what he intended."

This *Hadīth* demonstrates that a *mujāhid* only receives the reward for his intention. If, in his fighting, he intended booty, even if it be a small piece of rope, he will not receive the reward for *jihād*. His *jihād* was for that piece of rope. It is therefore extremely necessary to rectify ones intention. May Allāh ﷻ bless all of us with sincerity of intention. *Āmīn*.

## HADĪTH NO. 5

The reward of those who are excused from jihād

عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَجَعَ مِنْ غَزْوَةِ  
تَبُوكَ لَمَدْنَا مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ فَقَالَ إِنَّ بِالْمَدِينَةِ أَقْوَامًا مَا  
سِرْتُمْ مَسِيرًا وَلَا قَطَعْتُمْ وَادِيًا إِلَّا كَانُوا مَعَكُمْ.  
وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ إِلَّا شَرِكْتُكُمْ فِي الْأَجْرِ قَالُوا يَا  
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَهُمْ بِالْمَدِينَةِ قَالَ وَهُمْ بِالْمَدِينَةِ  
حَسَبَهُمُ الْغُلُزُ.

Anas رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ was returning from the expedition of Tabūk. When he came close to Madīnah, he said: "There are such people in Madīnah who were with you at every place you traversed and every valley you crossed." Another Tradition states: "They were your partners in the reward." The companions said: "O Messenger of Allāh! They were in Madīnah [and yet they are included with us in the reward!?" Rasūlullāh ﷺ replied: "[Yes]. Even though they were in Madīnah. Some [valid] excuse had kept them back."

This Hadīth gives glad tidings to those who are unable to physically participate in the battlefield because of some physical or Shar'f reason. However, in their hearts they have the desire and urge to participate in the jihād. Although they are sitting at home, they receive the rewards that the mujāhidīn receive. They should therefore not grieve at being deprived of the bounty and rewards of jihād.

## HADĪTH NO. 6

A means of salvation from punishment of the grave

عَنْ فَضَالَةَ بْنِ عُيَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ  
كُلُّ مَيِّتٍ يُخْتَمُ عَلَى عَمَلِهِ إِلَّا الَّذِي مَاتَ مُرَابِطًا  
فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَإِنَّهُ يُنْتَمَى لَهُ عَمَلُهُ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ  
وَيَأْمَنُ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْقَبْرِ.<sup>6</sup>

Fuḍālah ibn 'Ubayd رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "The deeds of every dead person are sealed from the time of his death except for the deeds of that person who dies keeping watch in the cause of Allāh. His deeds continue [accumulating] till the day of resurrection and he is safeguarded from the trials and tribulations of the grave."

Jihād is a deed that surpasses all other good deeds. It continues even after a person's death. This Ḥadīth also shows that the mujāhid who stands guard in the path of Allāh is greatly rewarded. The greatest thing about this is that he is saved from the punishment of the grave. The grave is the first of the many stages of the hereafter. If a person succeeds this stage, he will pass through the other stages as well. If, Allāh forbid, he falls into the trials and tribulations of the grave, then the dangers that lie ahead are certain to afflict him. Glory to Allāh! How fortunate is that mujāhid who guards the Islamic borders by

<sup>6</sup> رواه أبو داود ج ٢ ص ٢١٢ رقمه ٢٤٩٢، والترمذي رقمه ١٦٢١، واللفظ للترمذي.

morning and evening and thereby paves the way for definite salvation from the punishment of the grave.

## HADITH NO. 7

If a person desires martyrdom, he shall certainly receive the reward thereof

عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ حَنِيفٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَنْ سَأَلَ اللَّهَ الشَّهَادَةَ بِصِدْقٍ بَلَغَهُ اللَّهُ مَنَازِلَ الشَّهَدَاءِ وَإِنْ مَاتَ عَلَى فِرَاشِهِ<sup>٧</sup>

Sahl ibn Hanīf رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "The person who sincerely asks Allāh for martyrdom, Allāh will convey him to the ranks of the martyrs even if he dies on his bed."

Every Muslim should have the desire for martyrdom in his heart. If he is unable to go into the battlefield, he should certainly have the desire for martyrdom in his heart. What loss can there be to a person merely having this desire in his heart, dying in his house on his bed, yet receiving the reward of a martyr?

This *Hadith* is also a source of consolation for that mujāhid who spent his entire life on the battlefield in search of martyrdom, yet death comes to him on his bed. He should not be grieved. Neither should his companions be vexed over this notion that he spent his entire life fighting [for Allāh] yet he was not blessed with martyrdom. No such thing! He will certainly receive the reward of a martyr. May Allāh bless all of us with a martyr's death. *Āmīn*.

## HADITH NO. 8

The fire of hell will not touch two eyes

عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَيْنَانِ لَا تَمْسُهُمَا النَّارُ عَيْنٌ بَكَتْ مِنْ خَشْيَةِ اللَّهِ وَعَيْنٌ بَاقَتْ تَحْرُسُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ<sup>٨</sup>

ibn Abbās رضي الله عنهما narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "There are two eyes which the fire of hell will not touch: one eye is that which cried out of the fear of Allāh and [the other is] an eye which spent the night keeping guard in the cause of Allāh."

This *Hadith* shows the virtue of keeping guard. In the life of jihād, the act of keeping guard plays a very important role. It is for this reason that there are many Traditions stating the merits of keeping guard. Glad tidings of salvation from the fire of hell for those mujāhidin whose eyes remain open while keeping guard at their respective watch points and Islamic borders. Bearing in mind the virtues and merits of keeping guard, the mujāhidin ought to compete with each other in taking part in this act. They should try to out do each other in keeping guard.

It is a fact that the duty of keeping guard is extremely difficult. The difficulty of the solitude of the dark night, the hardship of extreme cold, sacrificing of one's sleep, keeping watch on the activities of the enemy, the desire to safeguard one's fellow

mujāhidīn – to gladly accept all these difficult tasks entails keeping guard.

In the darkness of the night when the extremely cold winds bite right into one's bone marrow and there is absolute silence and quietness all around, this mujāhid is remaining awake and is fully aware of his surroundings. His companions, the soldiers of Allāh's ﷻ religion, have placed their trust in him and are sleeping a deep sleep, making their bodies fresh and energetic for the next morning. Even the tired body of this mujāhid [who is keeping guard] can feel the need for a warm bed. His eyes are also thirsty for sleep. Despite all this, he sacrifices his comfort, his own needs and desires for his companions. How great this mujāhid is! What can be the limit of his reward! It is based on all this that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said that the deeds of a mujāhid who keeps guard continue [to be recorded in his favour] even after his death. And that this act of his gives him peace and tranquillity in the terrifying pit of the grave.

## HADĪTH NO. 9

There is double reward for he who helps a mujāhid financially

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ  
لِلْعَازِي أَجْرُهُ وَلِلْمَجَاعِلِ أَجْرُهُ وَأَجْرُ الْعَازِي.

'Abdullāh ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "The mujāhid who is fighting in the cause of Allāh shall receive the reward for his jihād and the person who prepares such a mujāhid shall receive his reward [for preparing him] and the reward of the mujāhid."

This Hadith explains the virtue of preparing a mujāhid, i.e. the virtue of helping him financially. We learn from this Hadith that the mujāhid receives one reward, i.e. for waging jihād. While the person who prepared him receives two rewards; one for spending his wealth and secondly for the mujāhid who fights because of the former's wealth. This is because he is the means for the jihād of that mujāhid. However, this will not result in any decrease in the reward of the mujāhid.

## HADĪTH NO. 10

## Monetary Jihād

عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ ؓ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ مَنْ جَاهَدَ غَارِيًّا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَقَدْ غَرَا وَمَنْ خَلَفَ غَارِيًّا فِي أَهْلِهِ فَقَدْ غَرَا.<sup>40</sup>

Zayd ibn Khālid ؓ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "Whoever equips a mujāhid in the cause of Allāh has participated in the jihād himself. And whoever remains behind in order to see to the affairs of the family of the mujāhid has participated in the jihād himself."

Can there be any religion easier and more practical than Islam? Allāh has promulgated injunctions in all matters in accordance with the conditions of the people. Even the greatest of deeds are not such that anyone can remain deprived from their merits and rewards. One can gauge from this very Hadīth that the reward that is given to the person who is literally waging jihād in the battlefield is also given to the person who equips a mujāhid or who sees to the affairs of the family that he has left behind. Therefore, the person who cannot go onto the battlefield should at least not deprive himself of the reward of monetary jihād or seeing to the affairs of the families of the mujāhidin. Glory to Allāh! Jihād is such a great and meritorious act but its reward can be acquired so easily!

<sup>40</sup> رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ ج ٦ ص ١٩ رقم ٦٤٢٢ ومسلم ج ٧ ص ٤٢ رقم ١٨٧٩، ١٨٨٠.

## HADĪTH NO. 11

## Mujāhidin will remain till the day of resurrection

عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ ؓ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَوْ يَبْرَحَ هَذَا الدِّينُ قَاتِلًا يُقَاتِلُ عَلَيْهِ عَصَابَةٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ حَتَّى تَقُومَ السَّاعَةُ.<sup>41</sup>

Jābir ibn Samurah ؓ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "This religion will remain forever and a group of Muslims will continue fighting for its protection till the day of resurrection."

(a) It is learnt from this Hadīth that physical jihād (الجهاد بالسيف) will continue right till the day of resurrection and will be waged as such in some part or the other of the world.

(b) Another form of protection of Islam and another meaning of jihād is also this: that the 'ulamā', the scholars of Hadīth, the jurists, the preachers, etc. will continue safeguarding Islam and combating the enemies of Islam through the blessed weapons of the tongue and pen. However, there will never come a time or an era when only the tongue and pen will be sufficient for the defence of Islam. And that there will be no need whatsoever for physical jihād.

These days, some people are prone to this misconception that in the present age, physical jihād is not appropriate for the defence of Islam. Instead, it is the time of political and intellectual war.

<sup>41</sup> رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ ج ٧ ص ٦٨ رقم ٤٩٢٠.

## 40 Hadith on Jihād

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We do not deny the benefit of waging an academic and intellectual war. However, an intellectual war alone cannot be fought everywhere. There are special places and occasions for it.

In short, despite waging a jihād with the tongue, pen, rationale and intellect, the Muslim community cannot be absolved of the duty of waging a physical jihād. No knowledgeable person can deny the importance of physical jihād, its fruitful results and its far-reaching effects. Moreover, the words of Rasūlullāh ﷺ

يقال في سبيل الله عصاية من المسلمين

"A group of Muslims will fight in the cause of Allāh..." are an explicit statement that physical jihād will remain forever. In the light of such a statement, no true Muslim can deny the importance of physical jihād for the protection of Islam. And Allāh ﷻ knows best.

(c) This Hadith also bears glad tidings for the mujāhidīn. Even if all the false forces of this world get together in order to wipe out the mujāhidīn, they will not be able to wipe them out of existence. They cannot bring their existence to an end. It is through the presence of mujāhidīn that this religion will remain established till the day of resurrection. And it is through their blood that the garden of Islam will flourish. *Inshā' Allāh.*

## HADĪTH NO. 12

Spiritual and material prosperity

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ التَّدَبُّعُ  
لِللَّهِ لِمَنْ خَرَجَ فِي سَبِيلِهِ لَا يُخْرِجُهُ إِلَّا إِيمَانٌ بِي  
وَكُفْرَانِيٌّ بِرُسُلِي أَوْ جُعُهُ بِنَا نَالَ مِنْ أَجْرٍ وَغَنِيمَةٍ  
أَوْ أُدْخِلَهُ الْجَنَّةَ. ١٢

Abū Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "Allāh has guaranteed in favour of that person who goes out for His cause – provided that it is only his belief in Me [Allāh] and all My Messengers that has caused him to go out – that I will cause him to return with rewards and booty, or, [in the case of being martyred] I will admit him into paradise."

(a) In this Hadith, Rasūlullāh ﷺ provides prescriptions for success in both the worlds. In other words, the person who believes in Allāh ﷻ and goes out to wage jihād in His cause according to the way shown by His Messengers, then in the case of surviving the jihād, he will receive worldly benefit in the form of booty, and benefit in the hereafter in the form of rewards. And if he is martyred, he will immediately become a guest in paradise. A poet says: "If he remains alive, he is a mujāhid. If he dies, he is a martyr. In this cause [of jihād] there is nothing but victory."

(b) It is also very clear from this Hadith that Allāh ﷻ has promised financial security to the mujāhid. Those people who presently express anger and are astonished at the financial prosperity and expansion in livelihood of the Afghān mujāhidīn can have all their objections resolved in the light of this blessed Hadith. If they were to ponder over this, then it is a fact that those people [Afghans] were till yesterday living a life of poverty. They were considered to be downcast and backward in the eyes of the world. The Arabs [of the past] used to tend to camels in the deserts of Arabia. But when they raised the flag of jihād, then the most "cultured" and most "progressive" nations of the world had to bow at their feet. All the wealth and treasures of Caesar and Khusroes were reduced to bits beneath the hooves of the horses of the mujāhidīn of Islam. When the Afghans of today repeated the history of their predecessors, then a super-power like Russia - despite all its military capabilities, and scientific and technological advances - was forced to submit before these mujāhidīn of Islam. Russia had to admit that by bringing its forces into Afghanistan in order to fight the Muslims was the most disastrous mistake in its history.

Through the blessing of jihād, on one hand Allāh ﷻ protected the religion of the mujāhidīn of Afghanistan and on the other hand, He gave them worldly honour, respect and awe to such an extent that there is a tremor in the palaces of *kufr* by merely hearing the name of the Afghan mujāhidīn. Today, not only is Russia terrified by the Afghan mujāhidīn, but even America is fearful of the consequences of the advancing successes of the Afghan mujāhidīn.

Glory and praises are due to Allāh! Glory to Allāh, the Mighty!

## HADITH NO. 13

## The similitude of the reward of the mujāhid

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَثَلُ الْمُجَاهِدِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ كَمَثَلِ الصَّائِمِ الْقَائِمِ الْقَائِمِ بِأَمْرِ اللَّهِ لَا يَفْطُرُ مِنْ صِيَامٍ وَلَا صَلَاةٍ حَتَّى يَرْجِعَ الْمُجَاهِدُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.<sup>13</sup>

Abū Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "The similitude of a mujāhid in the cause of Allāh is like that person who fasts all the time, remains standing in *ṣalāh* all the time and follows the verses of Allāh all the time - he does not stop from this fasting and *ṣalāh* for even a moment till the mujāhid returns from his jihād."

We learn from this Hadith that when a mujāhid leaves his house for jihād, rewards for the acts of continuous fasting, continuous *ṣalāh* and continuous following of the verses of Allāh ﷻ are recorded in his book of deeds. This continues as long as he does not return home.

It is stated in *Lama'at* that even though a mujāhid may pause in order to eat, drink and sleep, he still falls under the ruling of that person who never ever pauses or stops from fulfilling the various acts of worship. Every activity and inactivity of his is recorded as an act of reward. This is an announcement to those

<sup>13</sup> تقدم ترجمته على الحديث رقم ٣ من هذا الكتاب.

seeking and searching for rewards that there is no golden opportunity greater than jihād.

## HADĪTH NO. 14

Preparation for jihād and the reward for maintaining the means of jihād

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَنْ  
 احْتَسِبَ فَرَسًا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ إِيمَانًا بِاللَّهِ وَتَصَدِيقًا  
 بِوَعْدِهِ فَإِنَّ شِبَعَهُ وَرَبَّهُ وَرَوْنَهُ وَبَوْلَهُ فِي مِيزَانِهِ  
 يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ.<sup>14</sup>

Abū Hurayrah رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "Whoever rears a horse for the purpose of jihād in the cause of Allāh while believing in Allāh and in His promise, then on the day of resurrection, its food [which it eats], its water [which it drinks], its dung and its urine will all be in the scale of deeds of this person."

It is learnt from this blessed Hadīth that if a person, sitting at home, rears a horse with the sole intention that whenever he gets the opportunity to fight in the cause of Allāh ﷻ he will ride this horse and wage jihād with it, then on the day of resurrection, the things that he had fed to that horse including all its dung and urine will be weighed in his scale of deeds and he will be rewarded accordingly.

It is also learnt from this Hadīth that a person will be rewarded for whatever he keeps ready for the purpose and intention of jihād. In like manner, if a mujāhid spends on his body so that

<sup>14</sup> روى البخاري ج ٧ ص ٥٧ رقم ٢٨٥٢.

he may be healthy and strong and will thereby be able to go ahead in the jihād, then whatever he spends on his body for food, drink and other needs will all be recorded in his favour as a reward.

## HADĪTH NO. 15

Jihād is the monasticism of Islam

عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ قُرَّةَ ۞ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ  
فِي كُلِّ أُمَّةٍ رَهْبَانِيَّةٌ وَرَهْبَانِيَّةُ أُمَّتِي الْجِهَادُ.<sup>15</sup>

Mu'āwiyah ibn Qurrah ۞ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "There has been monasticism in every *ummah*, and the monasticism of my *ummah* is jihād."

The meaning of monasticism is to leave all worldly engagements and to free yourself completely to the different acts of worship. This Hadīth means that if a person desires to leave all worldly engagements totally and to occupy himself in acts of worship and nothing else, then there is no way but jihād for him. This is because in Islam, there is no way of monasticism except by way of jihād.

<sup>15</sup> رواه أحمد ج ٢ ص ٢٦٦ وهو في صحيح الزوائد ج ٤ ص ٥٠٥. وفيه زياد الضعيف وثقه أحمد رحمه وصححه أبو زرعة  
وعونه وفيه رجاله رجال الصحيح بطر الإتحاف ج ٧ ص ٢٩٥.

## HADĪTH NO. 16

Do not desire to meet the enemy

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ   قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَا  
تَمْتُوا لِقَاءَ الْعَدُوِّ وَإِذَا لَقِيتُمُوهُمْ فَاصْبِرُوا.<sup>16</sup>

Abū Hurayrah   narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "Do not desire to meet the enemy. But when you meet them, you should exercise patience."

This blessed Hadīth prohibits us from hoping and desiring to meet the enemy. While in the battlefield of jihād, when there is no fighting [or "action"] for several days, some mujāhidīn become bored and they begin supplicating [and hoping] that they get the opportunity of facing the enemy, and that there be a war situation. However, Rasūlullāh ﷺ prohibited us from having such desires and hopes. Obviously, when we have to face the enemy, we have been commanded to exercise patience and to engage them with full force.

<sup>16</sup> رواه البخاري ج ٦ ص ١٢٠ رقم ٢٩٦٦ عن عبد الله بن أبي لؤي وعنه عن أبي هريرة روى: ٣ ومسلم ج ٦

ص ٢٧٢ رقم ٤٨١٦

## HADĪTH NO. 17

War is a deception

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ   قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ  
الْحَرْبُ خُدْعَةٌ.<sup>17</sup>

Abū Hurayrah   narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "War is a deception."

The word خُدْعَةٌ is used to refer to deception and artfulness. A war is actually won through artfulness and wise and judicious actions. If one side has more weapons and means than the other side but does not know the tricks of war and the ways of entrapping the enemy, it will lose the war [despite its material superiority]. Deception in this context means that in the midst of the battle, one must be able to resort to artfulness in order to cause harm to the enemy. This in no way means that one can resort to going against one's promises or breaking any covenants – these are excluded from the meaning of this Hadīth.

<sup>17</sup> رواه البخاري ج ٦ ص ١٢٢ رقم ٣٠٢٩ ومسلم ج ٦ ص ٢٧٢ رقم ٤٨١٨

## HADĪTH NO. 18

Women and children are not to be killed

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: **لَا تَقْتُلُوا النِّسَاءَ وَالصِّبَانَ**.<sup>18</sup>

'Abdullāh ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasûlullāh ﷺ prohibited the killing of women and children.

Islam has taught its proponents to tread the path of equity at every step. War is such a turning point wherein many cultured and advanced nations have slipped from the path of equity. However, even at this point, Rasûlullāh ﷺ left certain instructions for the mujāhidīn of Islam. Among these instructions is the command that we should only kill those who have come to attack us. Women and children are weak and harmless. We can raise our hand of kindness upon them, but not our hand of aggression. However, there is an exception to this if a woman herself is part of the army or a child is close to maturity [and participating in the battle]. In other words, it is permissible to kill women and children if they are actively participating in the battle, if they voice their opinions and make suggestions with regard to the battle, or if they can have some influence in some way or another in the battle.

<sup>18</sup> رواه البخاري ج ٦ ص ٦٤٨ رقم: ٢٠١٥، ومسلم ج ٦ ص ٢٧٥ رقم: ٤٢٢٣.

## HADĪTH NO. 19

The pain that is experienced by a martyr at being killed

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: **أَلَيْسَ يُجِدُ أَلَمَ الْقَتْلِ إِلَّا كَمَا يَجِدُ أَحَدُكُمْ أَلَمَ الْقِرْصَةِ**.<sup>19</sup>

Abû Hurayrah رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasûlullāh ﷺ said: "The martyr only experiences the pain of getting killed similar to the pain that one of you experiences when bitten by an ant."

Glory to Allāh! The body of a martyr is reduced to bits by bombs and bullets and it appears to be completely pierced by a spray of bullets. At times it seems to be burning in the flames of the fire. However, the martyr does not experience the pain of burning nor that of being cut through. In fact, at that time he is engrossed with seeing all the [beautiful] scenes of paradise. May Allāh ﷻ bless all of us with martyrdom of this nature. Āmīn.

<sup>19</sup> رواه النسائي رقم: ٣١٦٦، والترمذي ج ٤ ص ٢٥٣ رقم: ١٧١٩.

## HADĪTH NO. 20

Leave this world with some mark of jihād on yourself

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَنْ لَقِيَ اللَّهَ بِغَيْرِ أَمْرٍ مِنْ جِهَادٍ لَقِيَ اللَّهَ وَفِيهِ ثَلَمَةٌ<sup>20</sup>

Abū Hurayrah رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "Whoever meets Allāh without any indication of jihād will be meeting Allāh in such a condition that there is some defect in him."

The word *أمر* means "an indication, a sign, a mark". In other words, the person who dies without any indication of jihād [on his body], e.g. an injury, the dust and grime of the journey [towards jihād], physical fatigue, spending of wealth [for jihād], preparing the means for jihād, etc. and if any of these things are not found in his life, then his meeting with Allāh ﷻ will be in such a condition that he will be incomplete – there will be some defect in him. May Allāh ﷻ safeguard us from such a condition *Āmīn*.

<sup>20</sup> *رواه الترمذي ج ٢ ص ٢٨٩ وابن ماجه ج ٢ ص ٩٢٢ والنسائي للرحمنى.*

## HADĪTH NO. 21

A mujāhid's returning home is similar to his going out for jihād

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ قَفَلَةٌ كَعَزْوَةٍ<sup>21</sup>

'Abdullāh ibn 'Amr رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "Returning home after participating in the jihād is similar to going out towards jihād."

The meaning of this *Hadīth* is that even a mujāhid's returning to his house falls under the order of going out to jihād. In other words, he receives the same reward when he returns to his house as he received at the time of going out towards jihād.

Another meaning of this blessed *Hadīth* is that just as a mujāhid is cautious and on the alert at the time of going out towards jihād, he should remain cautious and on the alert when returning home. It should not happen that the enemy attacks him from the back.

<sup>21</sup> *رواه أبو داود ج ٣ ص ٢٠٤ ومسلم ٢٤٧٩*

**HADITH NO. 22****There are three conditions of a true Muslim**

عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَنْ لَمْ يَغُزْ وَلَمْ يُجَاهِدْ غَارِبًا أَوْ يَخْلِفْ غَارِبًا فِي أَهْلِهِ يَحْزِرْ أَصَابَهُ اللَّهُ بِقَارِعَةٍ قَبْلَ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ.<sup>٢٢</sup>

Abū Umāmah رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "He who never participated in the jihād in his life, who never provided the means of jihād to a mujāhid or never saw to the well-being of a mujāhid's family, Allāh will afflict such a person with a calamity before the day of resurrection."

It is gauged from this *Hadith* that there are three ways in which a person can safeguard himself from divine punishment in this worldly life:

- (i) He himself should be a mujāhid,
- (ii) He should provide a mujāhid with the means of warfare and other necessities of life,
- (iii) He should see to the well-being of a mujāhid's family in the latter's absence and ensure their protection.

Come! Let us look at our own lives. Are we truly mujāhids or fighters in the cause of Allāh ﷻ? Are we helping the mujāhidīn financially and materially? Are we among those who are remaining behind [from the jihād] and seeing to the welfare of the families of the mujāhidīn?

If our lives are being spent in any one of these three ways, then all praise and gratitude to Allāh ﷻ. If this is not so, we should seek forgiveness for this past shortcoming of ours and choose any one of these three conditions for our future. Alternatively, we could fulfil each of these three conditions one after another. If we still persist in this shortcoming and abstain from adopting the lives of the mujāhidīn, then we should prepare for a divine punishment before the day of resurrection. Can this feeble body of ours ever be able to bear the wrath and punishment of Allāh ﷻ? May Allāh ﷻ forgive us and may He protect and safeguard us from everything that would earn His wrath and displeasure. *Āmīn*.

It is also gauged from this *Hadith* that when a Muslim's life has no connection with any aspect of jihād, be it physical, monetary or humanitarian, then this is synonymous to inviting the wrath and punishment of Allāh ﷻ.

## HADĪTH NO. 23

**He who dies without jihād dies as a hypocrite**

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَنْ  
مَاتَ وَلَمْ يَغْزُ وَلَمْ يُحِدِّثْ بِهِ نَفْسَهُ مَاتَ عَلَى  
شُعْبَةٍ مِّنْ نِّفَاقٍ.<sup>23</sup>

Abū Hurayrah رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "Whoever dies in a state whereby he never participated in jihād nor did his soul ever desire this, then he has died on one of the branches of hypocrisy."

From this blessed Hadīth we learn the importance of jihād in the life of a Muslim. It is incumbent on every Muslim that in some portion or the other of his life he should join in the battlefield by participating in the jihād at least once in his life. If there is any obstacle from his active participation in jihād, he should make a firm resolution that whenever this obstacle or impediment is removed, he will get ready and go out for jihād. He should always store this desire in his heart: "If only I could be a mujāhid."

Just ponder over this fact that the life in which there is no active participation in jihād or at least no desire for it has been labelled a hypocritical life by Rasūlullāh ﷺ. One can only be surprised and astonished by this thinking of those present-day Muslims who are neither active mujāhidin nor have any desire for jihād in their hearts. Despite this, they are satisfied with

their lives. Can this disregard and aloofness of theirs with regard to jihād ever be able to please Rasūlullāh ﷺ? Let them question their hearts in this regard.

<sup>23</sup> رواه مسلم ج ٧ ص ٨٠ رقم ١٩٠٨.

## HADĪTH NO. 24

Injury in the cause of Jihād

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَا يَكَلِّمُ أَحَدٌ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَنْ يَكَلِّمُ فِي سَبِيلِهِ إِلَّا جَاءَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ وَجُرْحُهُ يَنْقُبُ دَمًا لَلْوَنِ لَوْ أَنَّ الدَّمَ وَالرِّيحَ رِيحُ الْمِسْكِ.<sup>24</sup>

Abū Hurayrah رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "Whoever is injured in the cause of Allāh – and Allāh knows best who is injured for His cause – will come on the day of resurrection in such a state that blood will be flowing from his injury. Its colour will be that of blood [i.e. red] while its fragrance will be that of musk."

The clause "and Allāh knows best who is injured for His cause" is a parenthetical clause. It is brought to draw our attention to the importance of sincerity.

According to 'Allāmah Ibn Daqqīq al-'Īd *rahmatullāhi 'alayh*, the person coming on the day of resurrection with blood flowing from his injury has two meanings: (1) it will serve as a testimony against the person who caused the injury, (2) it will serve to display the high rank of this person before everyone else because everyone will be attracted to the fragrance of musk that will be emanating from his body.

## HADĪTH NO.25

Martyrdom is an expiation for all sins

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِي رضي الله عنه أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ أَلْقَتُلُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ يَكْفُرُ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا الدَّيْنَ.<sup>25</sup>

'Abdullāh ibn 'Amr ibn al-'Ās رضي الله عنه narrates that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Martyrdom in the cause of Allāh expiates everything except debts."

Because debts fall under *huqūq al-'ibād* (the rights that are due to one's fellow humans), they cannot be forgiven as long as the one to whom the rights are due does not forgive the person. It is therefore very necessary to ensure that one bears in mind all the *huqūq al-'ibād*.

It is learnt from this blessed Hadīth that it is not a good habit to take debts and that debts are a very huge burden that cannot be lightened even through martyrdom. Therefore, as far as possible, a person, especially a mujāhid, should abstain from taking debts.

## HADÎTH NO. 26

The fire of hell will not touch the feet of a mujāhid

عَنْ أَبِي عَبَسٍ ؓ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا  
اَغْيَرْتُ قَدَمًا عَبْدًا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَتَمَسَّتْهُ النَّارُ.<sup>26</sup>

Abū 'Abs ؓ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "When the feet of a person become dusty in the cause of Allāh, the fire [of hell] can never touch him."

This blessed Hadith shows the merit of the dust that is obtained in the cause of jihād. Since the waking up, sitting, walking, attacking, tethering a horse, etc. are all acts for the cause of Allāh ﷻ and for His pleasure, He rewards the mujāhid with numerous rewards for every act and deed of his. It is gauged from this Hadith that the dust that touches the feet of the mujāhid will be a cause of his protection from the terrifying fire of hell.

'Allāmah Ibn Hajar *rahmatullāhi 'alayh* says that if this is the virtue of mere dust touching the mujāhid in the cause of Allāh ﷻ, one cannot even gauge the high status he will be accorded for fighting with full force and courage in His cause.

## HADÎTH NO. 27

An unbeliever and his killer will never be together in hell

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ؓ قَالَ قَالَ أَنْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ لَا  
يَجْتَمِعُ كَافِرٌ وَقَاتِلُهُ فِي النَّارِ أَبَدًا.<sup>27</sup>

Abū Hurayrah ؓ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "An unbeliever [who is killed] and his killer [who is a mujāhid] will never be together in hell."

When a Muslim mujāhid kills an unbeliever in the battlefield solely for the pleasure of Allāh ﷻ and for no worldly reason whatsoever, Allāh ﷻ will never allow this mujāhid [who killed the unbeliever] and the one killed to be together in hell. Some scholars are of the opinion that this act of his killing will be an expiation for the mujāhid's sins.

## HADĪTH NO. 28

Rasūlullāh's ﷺ opinion about physical Jihād

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَوْ لَا أَنْ وَجَلًا مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ لَا تَطِيبُ أَلْفُسُهُمْ أَنْ يَتَخَلَّفُوا عَنِّي وَلَا أَجِدُ مَا أَحْمِلُهُمْ عَلَيْهِ مَا تَخَلَّفْتُ عَنْ سَرِيَّةٍ تَغْزُو فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَوَدِدْتُ أَنْ أَقْتَلَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ ثُمَّ أَحْيَى ثُمَّ أَقْتَلَ ثُمَّ أَحْيَى ثُمَّ أَقْتَلَ ثُمَّ أَحْيَى ثُمَّ أَقْتَلَ.<sup>28</sup>

Abū Hurayrah رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "I take an oath by Him under whose control is my life, had it not been for certain Muslims who do not like to remain away from me, and I also do not have sufficient resources [to take them with me], I would not have remained behind [from joining] any battalion which is fighting in the cause of Allāh. I take an oath by Him under whose control is my life, I desire that I be martyred in the cause of Allāh, I be given life again, I be martyred again, I be given

life again, I be martyred again, I be given life again, I be martyred again."

The smallest statement of Rasūlullāh ﷺ has the level of faith and conviction for us. How important, then, is this Hadīth when Rasūlullāh ﷺ is taking oaths again and again and thereby convincing us of the decisiveness and truthfulness of this statement. There are two parts to this blessed Hadīth. In the first part, Rasūlullāh ﷺ says: I take an oath by Allāh in whose control is my life that I remain behind in Madinah only because I do not have sufficient means whereby I could equip all the Muslims and take them with me [for jihād] and neither would they be able to bear sitting at home while I am gone out for jihād. Had it not been for this predicament, I would not have remained behind from joining a single battalion. I would have personally joined every single battalion.

In the second part to this Hadīth Rasūlullāh ﷺ again takes an oath and informs us that the most beloved act and greatest desire of his is that he be blessed with martyrdom, given life again for the purpose of martyrdom, and that this must happen to him again and again.

Rasūlullāh's ﷺ viewpoint with regard to physical or military jihād becomes very clear from this Hadīth. Today, some of our friends say: "Brother, if we go away for jihād, who is going to undertake all these other responsibilities of our religion? We are still needed to remain behind here." Glory to Allāh! What "great" thinking these people have! Is their setting the priorities with regard to the necessities of our religion exactly according to the viewpoint of Rasūlullāh ﷺ? Is their life more valuable than the blessed life of Rasūlullāh ﷺ? Rasūlullāh ﷺ expresses his desire and wish to join every battalion and be present on every battle field. On the other hand, we want to remain behind and to save our lives from every battle field. May Allāh ﷻ

<sup>28</sup> رواه البخاري ج ٦ ص ١٦ رقم ٢٧٩٨ ومسلم ج ٧ رقم ١٨٣٦ واللفظ للبخاري.

change our way of thinking. Do we have the courage to analyze the excuses and pretexts which we offer for not participating in jihād in the light of this Hadith of Rasūlullāh ﷺ?

It is also worth mentioning that if a person is unable to participate in the jihād because of a *shar'i* reason, then he should consider himself to be among those who are excused but at the same time he should always have this intention that once this excuse is no more, he will participate in the jihād. To add insult to injury, we have so much popularized this word "jihād" that every nook and corner has become black with this word. As a result of this, the real form of jihād has remained concealed. Neither does a sword have to be lifted nor a gun. Neither does a drop of blood have to be shed nor a drop of perspiration. And still the person will be called a mujāhid! Yes! All this he will attain quite easily.

Just ponder! Because this is the occasion to ponder. The enemy is fully armed, standing on our doorstep, and thinking of ways to kill us. In every part of the world, the honour and sanctity of Islam and Muslims are being snatched away. The Muslims of Palestine, Afghanistan, Chechnya, India and various other places – who are the beloved followers of Muḥammad ﷺ, for whose forgiveness, he spent days and nights in mountains and caves crying before Allāh ﷻ and falling in prostration before Him. That very *ummah* which is the best of nations. That very *ummah* whose progress and rise can never be forgotten. Today, that *ummah* is being beaten black and blue. Today, its religion and Qur'ān are being mocked at and ridiculed. Today, the honour of its chaste and pure mothers and sisters is being rendered asunder. There is no one to cover the exposed heads of our mothers and sisters in Afghanistan and Palestine. The land is trembling with the screams of the orphan children of Afghanistan [for their fathers], the pleas of the wives [for their husbands] and the terrifying cries of the mothers [for their sons]

who are being slaughtered. Yet, O Muslim! This has not affected you in any way. Even after witnessing these scenes, your heart did not tremble. You are fully engrossed in your business, your shop, your occupation. No difference has come in your comfort and leisure. The self-respect of your imān has not awakened. Islamic zeal has not caused a single crease on your forehead. What kind of Muslim are you??? By Allāh! You will have to wake up. You will have to abandon this heartless life and adopt the raging life of Islamic zeal and self-respect. You will have to fall onto the palaces of *kufr* like lightning. The horizon wishes to see the subdued ember of your imān raging once again. Your honour, your greatness, your freedom and your independence lies in the thunder and roaring of missiles, in the blast of bullets, and in the beautiful life of a mujāhid. There is no doubt whatsoever in this.

## HADITH NO. 29

## The importance of target practice

عَنْ عَقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ ؓ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ مَنْ عَلِمَ الرَّمْيَ ثُمَّ تَرَكَهُ فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا أَوْ قَدْ عَصَى.<sup>29</sup>

'Uqbah ibn 'Āmir ؓ narrates: I heard Rasûlullāh ﷺ saying: "Whoever learns archery and then gives it up is not of us, or he has disobeyed."

From this blessed Hadith we learn the importance of preparing for jihād and the importance of the various sciences of war. Jihād is such an act, that after acquiring knowledge thereof [archery, target-shooting, guns, etc.], if a person gives all this up or forgets it, then Rasûlullāh ﷺ has issued a severe warning against him.

From this blessed Hadith we also learn the importance of target-shooting for the mujāhidīn.

## HADITH NO. 30

## The prohibition of killing an envoy

عَنْ نُعَيْمِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ ؓ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ لِرَجُلَيْنِ جَاءَا مِنْ عِنْدِ مُسَيْلَمَةَ "أَمَا وَاللَّهِ لَوْ لَا أَنَّ الرُّسُلَ لَا تُقْتَلُ لَضَرَبْتُ أَعْنَاقَكُمَا."<sup>30</sup>

Nu'aym ibn Mas'ūd ؓ narrates that Rasûlullāh ﷺ said to two persons who came from Musaylamah: "Listen! I take an oath by Allāh that had it not been the norm that envoys are not killed, I would have certainly chopped off your necks."

It is learnt from this blessed Hadith that envoys and ambassadors should not be killed. There are many benefits in this. An envoy normally comes with a letter on behalf of his country. When he produces the letter to the Muslim ruler, it becomes the duty of the ruler to reply to this letter. It is therefore like a covenant to reply to this letter. If the envoy is killed instead, this will be considered to be a breach of this covenant.

## HADĪTH NO. 31

The prohibition of killing someone after guaranteeing his life

عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحُمُقِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ مَنْ أَمَّنَ رَجُلًا عَلَى نَفْسِهِ فَقَتَلَهُ أُعْطِيَ لَوَاءَ الْغَدْرِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ.<sup>31</sup>

'Amr ibn al-Humq رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says: I heard Rasūlullāh ﷺ saying: "If a Muslim promises not to kill an unbeliever and then kills him, such a [Muslim] will be given the flag of treachery on the day of resurrection."

If a mujāhid promises not to kill an unbeliever, he cannot kill him. If not, this will be considered to be a breach of promise. Allāh ﷻ has ordered us to fulfil our promises provided they do not entail sinning.

<sup>31</sup> رواه أحمد ح ١٢٢ وابن ماجه ح ٢٩٦ وم ٢٦٨٨.

## HADĪTH NO. 32

The order to coin a code word

عَنِ الْمُهَلَّبِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ إِنْ بَيْتَكُمْ الْعَدُوُّ فَلْيَكُنْ شَعَارُكُمْ حِمًى لَا يُتَصَرَّوْنَ.<sup>32</sup>

Al-Muhallab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "If the enemy attacks you at night, you should make the words *حِمًى لَا يُتَصَرَّوْنَ* your code word in order to recognize each other."

It is learnt from this blessed Hadīth that the mujāhidīn should pay particular attention to using code words during their operations.

It is also learnt from this blessed Hadīth that it is *sunnah* to devise code words during night operations in order to recognize ones comrades.

<sup>32</sup> رواه الترمذى ح ٢٦٩ رقمه ١٧٣٣ وأبو داود ح ٢٥٥٥ وم ٢٥٩٠.

**HADĪTH NO. 33****The best time to cause damage to the enemy**

عَنْ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ  
بَدْرٍ إِذَا اكْتَبِرْتُمْ فَأَرْمُوهُمْ وَلَا تَسْلُوا السُّيُوفَ  
حَتَّى يَغْشَوْكُمْ. ٣٣

'Abū 'Usayd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said on the day of [the battle of] Badr: "When the enemy comes near to you, you must shoot your arrows towards them. And you should only unsheathe your swords when they attack you [i.e. when they come within reach of your swords]."

Rasūlullāh ﷺ was also a great military leader of the human race. There are two lessons for the mujāhidīn from this blessed *Hadīth* of Rasūlullāh ﷺ.

- (1) The mujāhidīn should only fire when the enemy comes close and he is within the firing range. Before this, they should remain concealed in their fortifications and wait for the enemy to come within the firing range. If they do not do this, and instead, begin firing from a distance, there will be no benefit in this. Instead of the enemy being killed, he will be more guarded and become more cautious.

- (2) A gun should not be loaded with a round in the chamber from before hand. As long as it is not yet the time to engage the enemy or it is not a riotous or tumultuous situation, the gun should not be loaded. Just as there is the danger of hurting one's comrades if the sword is unsheathed from before hand, in like manner, if a gun is chambered from before hand, there is the possibility of an accidental discharge and the fear of a bullet striking one's fellow mujāhidīn.

<sup>33</sup> رواه أبو داود ح ٢٨٧، رقم: ٢٦٥٧ ورواه البحاري ح ٧، ص ٢٠٦، رقم: ٣٩٨٤، ٣٩٨٥، ٣٩٨٦، ٣٩٨٧، ٣٩٨٨، ٣٩٨٩، ٣٩٩٠، ٣٩٩١، ٣٩٩٢، ٣٩٩٣، ٣٩٩٤، ٣٩٩٥، ٣٩٩٦، ٣٩٩٧، ٣٩٩٨، ٣٩٩٩، ٤٠٠٠، ٤٠٠١، ٤٠٠٢، ٤٠٠٣، ٤٠٠٤، ٤٠٠٥، ٤٠٠٦، ٤٠٠٧، ٤٠٠٨، ٤٠٠٩، ٤٠١٠، ٤٠١١، ٤٠١٢، ٤٠١٣، ٤٠١٤، ٤٠١٥، ٤٠١٦، ٤٠١٧، ٤٠١٨، ٤٠١٩، ٤٠٢٠، ٤٠٢١، ٤٠٢٢، ٤٠٢٣، ٤٠٢٤، ٤٠٢٥، ٤٠٢٦، ٤٠٢٧، ٤٠٢٨، ٤٠٢٩، ٤٠٣٠، ٤٠٣١، ٤٠٣٢، ٤٠٣٣، ٤٠٣٤، ٤٠٣٥، ٤٠٣٦، ٤٠٣٧، ٤٠٣٨، ٤٠٣٩، ٤٠٤٠، ٤٠٤١، ٤٠٤٢، ٤٠٤٣، ٤٠٤٤، ٤٠٤٥، ٤٠٤٦، ٤٠٤٧، ٤٠٤٨، ٤٠٤٩، ٤٠٥٠، ٤٠٥١، ٤٠٥٢، ٤٠٥٣، ٤٠٥٤، ٤٠٥٥، ٤٠٥٦، ٤٠٥٧، ٤٠٥٨، ٤٠٥٩، ٤٠٦٠، ٤٠٦١، ٤٠٦٢، ٤٠٦٣، ٤٠٦٤، ٤٠٦٥، ٤٠٦٦، ٤٠٦٧، ٤٠٦٨، ٤٠٦٩، ٤٠٧٠، ٤٠٧١، ٤٠٧٢، ٤٠٧٣، ٤٠٧٤، ٤٠٧٥، ٤٠٧٦، ٤٠٧٧، ٤٠٧٨، ٤٠٧٩، ٤٠٨٠، ٤٠٨١، ٤٠٨٢، ٤٠٨٣، ٤٠٨٤، ٤٠٨٥، ٤٠٨٦، ٤٠٨٧، ٤٠٨٨، ٤٠٨٩، ٤٠٩٠، ٤٠٩١، ٤٠٩٢، ٤٠٩٣، ٤٠٩٤، ٤٠٩٥، ٤٠٩٦، ٤٠٩٧، ٤٠٩٨، ٤٠٩٩، ٤١٠٠، ٤١٠١، ٤١٠٢، ٤١٠٣، ٤١٠٤، ٤١٠٥، ٤١٠٦، ٤١٠٧، ٤١٠٨، ٤١٠٩، ٤١١٠، ٤١١١، ٤١١٢، ٤١١٣، ٤١١٤، ٤١١٥، ٤١١٦، ٤١١٧، ٤١١٨، ٤١١٩، ٤١٢٠، ٤١٢١، ٤١٢٢، ٤١٢٣، ٤١٢٤، ٤١٢٥، ٤١٢٦، ٤١٢٧، ٤١٢٨، ٤١٢٩، ٤١٣٠، ٤١٣١، ٤١٣٢، ٤١٣٣، ٤١٣٤، ٤١٣٥، ٤١٣٦، ٤١٣٧، ٤١٣٨، ٤١٣٩، ٤١٤٠، ٤١٤١، ٤١٤٢، ٤١٤٣، ٤١٤٤، ٤١٤٥، ٤١٤٦، ٤١٤٧، ٤١٤٨، ٤١٤٩، ٤١٥٠، ٤١٥١، ٤١٥٢، ٤١٥٣، ٤١٥٤، ٤١٥٥، ٤١٥٦، ٤١٥٧، ٤١٥٨، ٤١٥٩، ٤١٦٠، ٤١٦١، ٤١٦٢، ٤١٦٣، ٤١٦٤، ٤١٦٥، ٤١٦٦، ٤١٦٧، ٤١٦٨، ٤١٦٩، ٤١٧٠، ٤١٧١، ٤١٧٢، ٤١٧٣، ٤١٧٤، ٤١٧٥، ٤١٧٦، ٤١٧٧، ٤١٧٨، ٤١٧٩، ٤١٨٠، ٤١٨١، ٤١٨٢، ٤١٨٣، ٤١٨٤، ٤١٨٥، ٤١٨٦، ٤١٨٧، ٤١٨٨، ٤١٨٩، ٤١٩٠، ٤١٩١، ٤١٩٢، ٤١٩٣، ٤١٩٤، ٤١٩٥، ٤١٩٦، ٤١٩٧، ٤١٩٨، ٤١٩٩، ٤٢٠٠، ٤٢٠١، ٤٢٠٢، ٤٢٠٣، ٤٢٠٤، ٤٢٠٥، ٤٢٠٦، ٤٢٠٧، ٤٢٠٨، ٤٢٠٩، ٤٢١٠، ٤٢١١، ٤٢١٢، ٤٢١٣، ٤٢١٤، ٤٢١٥، ٤٢١٦، ٤٢١٧، ٤٢١٨، ٤٢١٩، ٤٢٢٠، ٤٢٢١، ٤٢٢٢، ٤٢٢٣، ٤٢٢٤، ٤٢٢٥، ٤٢٢٦، ٤٢٢٧، ٤٢٢٨، ٤٢٢٩، ٤٢٣٠، ٤٢٣١، ٤٢٣٢، ٤٢٣٣، ٤٢٣٤، ٤٢٣٥، ٤٢٣٦، ٤٢٣٧، ٤٢٣٨، ٤٢٣٩، ٤٢٤٠، ٤٢٤١، ٤٢٤٢، ٤٢٤٣، ٤٢٤٤، ٤٢٤٥، ٤٢٤٦، ٤٢٤٧، ٤٢٤٨، ٤٢٤٩، ٤٢٥٠، ٤٢٥١، ٤٢٥٢، ٤٢٥٣، ٤٢٥٤، ٤٢٥٥، ٤٢٥٦، ٤٢٥٧، ٤٢٥٨، ٤٢٥٩، ٤٢٦٠، ٤٢٦١، ٤٢٦٢، ٤٢٦٣، ٤٢٦٤، ٤٢٦٥، ٤٢٦٦، ٤٢٦٧، ٤٢٦٨، ٤٢٦٩، ٤٢٧٠، ٤٢٧١، ٤٢٧٢، ٤٢٧٣، ٤٢٧٤، ٤٢٧٥، ٤٢٧٦، ٤٢٧٧، ٤٢٧٨، ٤٢٧٩، ٤٢٨٠، ٤٢٨١، ٤٢٨٢، ٤٢٨٣، ٤٢٨٤، ٤٢٨٥، ٤٢٨٦، ٤٢٨٧، ٤٢٨٨، ٤٢٨٩، ٤٢٩٠، ٤٢٩١، ٤٢٩٢، ٤٢٩٣، ٤٢٩٤، ٤٢٩٥، ٤٢٩٦، ٤٢٩٧، ٤٢٩٨، ٤٢٩٩، ٤٣٠٠، ٤٣٠١، ٤٣٠٢، ٤٣٠٣، 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٤٦٣٦، ٤٦٣٧، ٤٦٣٨، ٤٦٣٩، ٤٦٤٠، ٤٦٤١، ٤٦٤٢، ٤٦٤٣، ٤٦٤٤، ٤٦٤٥، ٤٦٤٦، ٤٦٤٧، ٤٦٤٨، ٤٦٤٩، ٤٦٥٠، ٤٦٥١، ٤٦٥٢، ٤٦٥٣، ٤٦٥٤، ٤٦٥٥، ٤٦٥٦، ٤٦٥٧، ٤٦٥٨، ٤٦٥٩، ٤٦٦٠، ٤٦٦١، ٤٦٦٢، ٤٦٦٣، ٤٦٦٤، ٤٦٦٥، ٤٦٦٦، ٤٦٦٧، ٤٦٦٨، ٤٦٦٩، ٤٦٧٠، ٤٦٧١، ٤٦٧٢، ٤٦٧٣، ٤٦٧٤، ٤٦٧٥، ٤٦٧٦، ٤٦٧٧، ٤٦٧٨، ٤٦٧٩، ٤٦٨٠، ٤٦٨١، ٤٦٨٢، ٤٦٨٣، ٤٦٨٤، ٤٦٨٥، ٤٦٨٦، ٤٦٨٧، ٤٦٨٨، ٤٦٨٩، ٤٦٩٠، ٤٦٩١، ٤٦٩٢، ٤٦٩٣، ٤٦٩٤، ٤٦٩٥، ٤٦٩٦، ٤٦٩٧، ٤٦٩٨، ٤٦٩٩، ٤٧٠٠، ٤٧٠١، ٤٧٠٢، ٤٧٠٣، ٤٧٠٤، ٤٧٠٥، ٤٧٠٦، ٤٧٠٧، ٤٧٠٨، ٤٧٠٩، ٤٧١٠، ٤٧١١، ٤٧١٢، ٤٧١٣، ٤٧١٤، ٤٧١٥، ٤٧١٦، ٤٧١٧، ٤٧١٨، ٤٧١٩، ٤٧٢٠، ٤٧٢١، ٤٧٢٢، ٤٧٢٣، ٤٧٢٤، ٤٧٢٥، ٤٧٢٦، ٤٧٢٧، ٤٧٢٨، ٤٧٢٩، ٤٧٣٠، ٤٧٣١، ٤٧٣٢، ٤٧٣٣، ٤٧٣٤، ٤٧٣٥، ٤٧٣٦، ٤٧٣٧، ٤٧٣٨، ٤٧٣٩، ٤٧٤٠، ٤٧٤١، ٤٧٤٢، ٤٧٤٣، ٤٧٤٤، ٤٧٤٥، ٤٧٤٦، ٤٧٤٧، ٤٧٤٨، ٤٧٤٩، ٤٧٥٠، ٤٧٥١، ٤٧٥٢، ٤٧٥٣، ٤٧٥٤، ٤٧٥٥، ٤٧٥٦، ٤٧٥٧، ٤٧٥٨، ٤٧٥٩، ٤٧٦٠، ٤٧٦١، ٤٧٦٢، ٤٧٦٣، ٤٧٦٤، ٤٧٦٥، ٤٧٦٦، ٤٧٦٧، ٤٧٦٨، ٤٧٦٩، ٤٧٧٠، ٤٧٧١، ٤٧٧٢، ٤٧٧٣، ٤٧٧٤، ٤٧٧٥، ٤٧٧٦، ٤٧٧٧، ٤٧٧٨، ٤٧٧٩، ٤٧٨٠، ٤٧٨١، ٤٧٨٢، ٤٧٨٣، ٤٧٨٤، ٤٧٨٥، ٤٧٨٦، ٤٧٨٧، ٤٧٨٨، ٤٧٨٩، ٤٧٩٠، ٤٧٩١، ٤٧٩٢، ٤٧٩٣، ٤٧٩٤، ٤٧٩٥، ٤٧٩٦، ٤٧٩٧، ٤٧٩٨، ٤٧٩٩، ٤٨٠٠، ٤٨٠١، 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٤٩٦٨، ٤٩٦٩، ٤٩٧٠، ٤٩٧١، ٤٩٧٢، ٤٩٧٣، ٤٩٧٤، ٤٩٧٥، ٤٩٧٦، ٤٩٧٧، ٤٩٧٨، ٤٩٧٩، ٤٩٨٠، ٤٩٨١، ٤٩٨٢، ٤٩٨٣، ٤٩٨٤، ٤٩٨٥، ٤٩٨٦، ٤٩٨٧، ٤٩٨٨، ٤٩٨٩، ٤٩٩٠، ٤٩٩١، ٤٩٩٢، ٤٩٩٣، ٤٩٩٤، ٤٩٩٥، ٤٩٩٦، ٤٩٩٧، ٤٩٩٨، ٤٩٩٩، ٥٠٠٠، ٥٠٠١، ٥٠٠٢، ٥٠٠٣، ٥٠٠٤، ٥٠٠٥، ٥٠٠٦، ٥٠٠٧، ٥٠٠٨، ٥٠٠٩، ٥٠١٠، ٥٠١١، ٥٠١٢، ٥٠١٣، ٥٠١٤، ٥٠١٥، ٥٠١٦، ٥٠١٧، ٥٠١٨، ٥٠١٩، ٥٠٢٠، ٥٠٢١، ٥٠٢٢، ٥٠٢٣، ٥٠٢٤، ٥٠٢٥، ٥٠٢٦، ٥٠٢٧، ٥٠٢٨، ٥٠٢٩، ٥٠٣٠، ٥٠٣١، ٥٠٣٢، ٥٠٣٣، ٥٠٣٤، ٥٠٣٥، ٥٠٣٦، ٥٠٣٧، ٥٠٣٨، ٥٠٣٩، ٥٠٤٠، ٥٠٤١، ٥٠٤٢، ٥٠٤٣، ٥٠٤٤، ٥٠٤٥، ٥٠٤٦، ٥٠٤٧، ٥٠٤٨، ٥٠٤٩، ٥٠٥٠، ٥٠٥١، ٥٠٥٢، ٥٠٥٣، ٥٠٥٤، ٥٠٥٥، ٥٠٥٦، ٥٠٥٧، ٥٠٥٨، ٥٠٥٩، ٥٠٦٠، ٥٠٦١، ٥٠٦٢، ٥٠٦٣، ٥٠٦٤، ٥٠٦٥، ٥٠٦٦، ٥٠٦٧، ٥٠٦٨، ٥٠٦٩، ٥٠٧٠، ٥٠٧١، ٥٠٧٢، ٥٠٧٣، ٥٠٧٤، ٥٠٧٥، ٥٠٧٦، ٥٠٧٧، ٥٠٧٨، ٥٠٧٩، ٥٠٨٠، ٥٠٨١، ٥٠٨٢، ٥٠٨٣، ٥٠٨٤، ٥٠٨٥، ٥٠٨٦، ٥٠٨٧، ٥٠٨٨، ٥٠٨٩، ٥٠٩٠، ٥٠٩١، ٥٠٩٢، ٥٠٩٣، ٥٠٩٤، ٥٠٩٥، ٥٠٩٦، ٥٠٩٧، ٥٠٩٨، ٥٠٩٩، ٥١٠٠، ٥١٠١، ٥١٠٢، ٥١٠٣، ٥١٠٤، ٥١٠٥، ٥١٠٦، ٥١٠٧، ٥١٠٨، ٥١٠٩، ٥١١٠، ٥١١١، ٥١١٢، ٥١١٣، ٥١١٤، ٥١١٥، ٥١١٦، ٥١١٧، ٥١١٨، ٥١١٩، ٥١٢٠، ٥١٢١، ٥١٢٢، ٥١٢٣، ٥١٢٤، ٥

## HADĪTH NO. 34

The sanctity and honour of the wives of the mujāhidīn

عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بَرْيَدَةَ رضي الله عنه أَنَّهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حُرْمَةُ نِسَاءِ الْمُجَاهِدِينَ عَلَى الْقَاعِدِينَ كَحُرْمَةِ أُمَّهَاتِهِمْ.<sup>34</sup>

Sulaymān ibn Buraydah رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "The sanctity and honour of the wives of the mujāhidīn upon those who are not participating in the jihād is like the sanctity and honour of their own mothers."

Through the blessing of the husbands participating in jihād, Islam has conferred their wives with great sanctity and honour. Glory to Allāh! Is this a trivial feat for the wives of the mujāhidīn that the Muslims are ordered to treat them as they would treat their own mothers in their sanctity and honour?!

<sup>34</sup> رواه مسلم ج ٧ ص ٤٤ رقم ٤٨٨٠.

## HADĪTH NO. 35

Booty is specifically permitted to the followers of Rasūlullāh ﷺ

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ فَلَمْ تَحِلَّ الْقَتْلُ لِمِنْ أَحَدٍ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا ذَلِكَ بَانَ اللَّهُ رَأَى ضَعْفَنَا وَعِجْزَنَا فَطَبَّحَنَا.<sup>35</sup>

Abū Hurayrah رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "Booty [the spoils of war] was not permissible for anyone before us. On seeing our weakness and incapability, Allāh made it permissible for us."

The wealth of the enemy which comes into the hands of the mujāhidīn is referred to as booty [or the spoils of war]. Islam has made this booty permissible for the Muslims after it has been divided and distributed. The booty was not permissible for the previous nations. They used to gather all the booty at one place. A fire from the skies used to come down and burn all of it. If a fire did not come down and burn it, it was a sign that the jihād was not accepted by Allāh ﷻ.

<sup>35</sup> رواه طبراني ج ٦ ص ٢٢٠ رقم ٢١١٤ ومسلم ج ٦ ص ٢٧٨-٢٧٩ رقم ٤٨٣٠.

## HADĪTH NO. 38

The ruling concerning edibles taken from the enemy

عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ   قَالَ كُنَّا نَصِيبُ مَغَارِبَنَا الْعَسَلَ  
وَالْعَبَبَ فَتَأْكُلُهُ وَلَا تَرْفَعُهُ.  

Ibn 'Umar   says: "During our battles we used to find honey and grapes [of the enemy] and so we used to eat these. We did not take these to Rasûlullâh   for distribution."

All the jurists are unanimous that as long as a mujâhid is in *dâr al-harb* (a country against which Muslims are waging jihād), he can consume the food that is obtained as booty before it is distributed. This consumption has to be according to his needs [and not more]. Details in this regard are as follows:

Present day booty can be of two types: (a) those that can be consumed, (b) those that cannot be consumed. The first type can be subdivided into food and medication. Those that cannot be consumed can be subdivided into weapons and non-weapons. In short, booty is of four types.

- (1) Food, such as meat, bread, ghee, honey, sugar, fresh fruit, dried fruit, onions, etc. Or it could be goats, cows, etc. which can be slaughtered and eaten.
- (2) Medication.
- (3) Weapons.

- (4) Non-weapons such as clothing, goods, etc.

The injunction concerning the first type is that as long as the mujâhid is in *dâr al-harb*, he can consume these according to his needs before the distribution of the booty. If there are goats, cows, etc., he can slaughter them. However, the skin of these animals will have to be gathered [and handed over to the leader for distribution].

The injunction concerning the second type is that no one should interfere with this medication. It should be collected immediately because there is no immediate need for it. However, if anyone is ill and is in need of that medication, he may use thereof.

The injunction concerning the third and fourth types is that they should be immediately gathered at headquarters. No one is permitted to keep these things with him prior to distribution. However, if a mujâhid's rounds are finished or if he is in need of a magazine or a gun, he can use the same from these two types. Or if he needs a conveyance, for example, if his horse has died. Or if he needs warm clothing and other similar necessities like a blanket in order to protect him from the cold, etc. In the above cases, a mujâhid may utilize these items till the end of the battle on condition that he is in need of them and he has obtained the permission of the *amîr* to utilize them. The moment the battle is over, these items will have to be handed over at headquarters. If these items are lost before he can hand them over, he will be held responsible and will have to pay compensation for them.

And Allâh knows best.

## HADĪTH NO. 37

The sin of concealing booty

عَنْ سَمُرَةَ بْنِ جُنْدُبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ مَنْ يَكْتُمُ غَلَاً فَإِنَّهُ مِثْلُهُ. <sup>٣٧</sup>

Samurah ibn Jundub رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ used to say: "Whoever covers up for that person who acts treacherously in the booty will be just like the latter in the sin."

When any mujāhid acquires any booty, he should immediately hand it over to the *amīr*. As long as the booty is not distributed, it is not permissible to utilize it except under special circumstances described previously. Even if a person conceals a small and insignificant item of the booty, he should understand well that he has destroyed all the gains of his jihād.

The above Hadīth labels the person who covers up for the treacherous person as a criminal. If this is the case, what a great criminal that person will be who himself acts treacherously in the booty?

## HADĪTH NO. 38

A martyr will go directly to heaven

عَنْ جَابِرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِنِ قُتِلْتُ؟ قَالَ فِي الْجَنَّةِ. فَأُلْقِيَ تَمَرَاتٍ كُنَّ فِي يَدِهِ ثُمَّ قَاتَلَ حَتَّى قُتِلَ. <sup>٣٨</sup>

Jābir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that a person asked: "O Rasūlullāh! Where will I be if I am killed?" Rasūlullāh ﷺ replied: "In paradise." So the person threw the dates that were in his hand and began fighting till he was martyred.

Just see how close a martyr is to paradise! There is no barrier between him and paradise apart from becoming a martyr. We can also gauge from this Hadīth the extent of the conviction of the *Ṣaḥābah* رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ on the words of Rasūlullāh ﷺ and how desirous they were in acting upon his words.

## HADITH NO. 39

Special stages in paradise for the mujāhid

عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ يَا أَيُّهَا سَعِيدُ مَنْ رَضِيَ بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ نَبِيًّا وَجَبَتْ لَهُ الْجَنَّةُ. فَعَجِبَ لَهَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ فَقَالَ أَعْلَمَا عَلَيَّ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. فَقَالَ ثُمَّ قَالَ رَأْخَرَى يُرْفَعُ بِهَا الْعَبْدُ مِائَةَ دَرَجَةٍ فِي الْجَنَّةِ مَا بَيْنَ كُلِّ دَرَجَتَيْنِ كَمَا بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ. قَالَ وَمَا هِيَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ الْجِهَادُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.<sup>29</sup>

Abū Sa'īd Khudrī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "O Abū Sa'īd! Whoever is pleased with Allāh as his Sustainer, Islam as his religion and Muḥammad ﷺ as his Prophet then paradise becomes incumbent upon him." Abū Sa'īd was surprised by this statement and said: "O Rasūlullāh! Repeat this statement to me." Rasūlullāh ﷺ said the same thing a second time. He then added: "There is another act on account of which a person's status is

raised by a hundred levels. The distance between each level is equal to the distance between earth and the heavens." [Abū Sa'īd] said: "What is that act, O Rasūlullāh?" He replied: "Waging jihād in the cause of Allāh, waging jihād in the cause of Allāh."

## HADITH NO. 40

What intention should be made for jihād?

عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: "الرَّجُلُ يُقَاتِلُ لِمَمَعْتَمٍ وَالرَّجُلُ يُقَاتِلُ لِلدَّخْرِ وَالرَّجُلُ يُقَاتِلُ لِيُزِي مَكَائِهِ فَمَنْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ؟" قَالَ "مَنْ قَاتَلَ لَتَكُونَ كَلِمَةُ اللَّهِ هِيَ الْغَلِيَّةَ فَهُوَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ."

Abū Mūsā رضي الله عنه says: A man came to Rasūlullāh ﷺ and said: "A person fights [in the cause of Allāh] in order to obtain booty. Another fights for fame. Another fights so that his position [as a brave person] may be displayed. Which of these is fighting in the cause of Allāh?" Rasūlullāh ﷺ replied: "The person who fights so that the word of Allāh may reign supreme is the one who is really fighting in the cause of Allāh."

This Hadith is a warning to all the mujāhidīn that their jihād in the cause of Allāh ﷻ will only be considered as such when their intention in waging jihād is solely to raise the word of Allāh. It should not be to amass booty, not to display one's bravery and valour, nor should it be in desire of name and fame. If, Allāh forbid, any of these unlawful purposes are found, this will not

be considered to be a jihād. On the contrary, it will be a cause of one's destruction.

'Abdullāh ibn al-Mubārak's *rahmatullāhi 'alayh* poem on Jihād

The great scholar of Hadith and the great mujāhid, Shaykh 'Abdullāh ibn al-Mubārak *rahmatullāhi 'alayh* wrote the following heart-rending poem while in the battlefield of Tūsūs. He wrote this poem addressed to the great *sūfi* of the Haramayn (Mecca and Medīnah), Shaykh Fuḡayl ibn 'Aḡāḍ *rahmatullāhi 'alayh*.

يَا عَابِدَ الْحَرَمَيْنِ لَوْ أَبْصَرْتَنَا

O you who are fully engaged in worship in the Haramayn (Mecca and Medīnah)! If you were to see us [mujāhidīn],

لَعَلِمْتَ أَنَّكَ فِي الْعِبَادَةِ تَلْعَبُ

your worshipping would appear to be a play before you.

مَنْ كَانَ يَخْضِبُ جِيدُهُ بِدُمُوعِهِ

If that persons' [who is engaged in worship] neck is moist with tears [on account of crying before Allāh ﷻ],

فَنَحْزُرُكَ بِدِمَائِنَا تَخْضِبُ

then look, our necks have turned red with our blood,

أَوْ كَانَ يَتَعَبُ خَيْلُهُ فِي بَاطِلٍ

Or if that person's horse is tired in combating his desires and Satan,

فَنُحِوِلُنَا يَوْمَ الصَّبِيحَةِ تَتَعَبُ

then our horses are tired and fatigued due to fighting in the battlefield in the morning.

رِيحُ الْغَيْرِ لَكُمْ وَتَحْنُ غَيْرِنَا

If you like to shed your tears in the Haramayn, we prefer

رَفْجُ السَّابِكِ وَالْغَارِ الْأَطْيَبُ

the dust that flies off the hooves of the horses when engaged in jihād.

وَلَقَدْ أَتَانَا مِنْ قَوْلِ نَبِينَا

There has come to us such a statement of our Prophet ﷺ

قَوْلٌ صَحِيحٌ صَادِقٌ لَا يُكْذَبُ

A statement that is authentic and true – that cannot be rejected.

لَا يَسْتَوِي وَغَارُ خَيْلِ اللَّهِ فِي

[The statement is] the dust that is accumulated from waging jihād

أَنْفِ امْرِئٍ وَدُخَانُ نَارٍ تَلْهَبُ

Cannot mix with the smoke of the raging fire of hell in the nose of the mujāhid. [In other words, the mujāhid cannot go to hell].

هَذَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ يُنْطِقُ بَيْنَنَا

Here is the Book of Allāh [Qur'ān] deciding between us:

لَيْسَ الشَّهِيدُ بِمَيِّتٍ لَا يُكْذَبُ

A martyr is not dead. This statement is not false.

When the great *ḡaffī* of the *Haramayn*, Shaykh Fuḡdayl ibn 'Ayād *rahmatullāhī 'alayh* read this poem, tears began flowing from his eyes and he said: "Abū 'Abdur Raḡmān (i.e. 'Abdullāh ibn al-Mubārak) has spoken the truth."